



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
EDITOR.

Vol. XXVI. July 26, 1890. No. 30.

Texas Statistics.—Last year the total number of colonies in the State was 146,322; total number of pounds of honey, 2,610,100; total value of the honey, \$257,989.

That grand old master in apiculture, Dr. Dzierzon, has again been honored. He was presented, on March 29, 1890, by Prince Luitpold, of Bavaria, with the order of St. Michael. The honor was well bestowed.

Selling the Honey Crop too soon, and consequently at too low a price, is thus commented upon in a letter advising caution on the part of bee-keepers, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Agricultural College, Mich.:

I think that it would be well to caution bee keepers not to sell their honey too quickly. In this vicinity—and I fear we are not peculiar—the honey product has been almost nothing. It is as bad as it was two years ago. I believe that the price of honey must be very high, unless California fills the breach.

The Hot Wave since July came in has been oppressive—the temperature keeping up into the nineties most of the time. The heat has dried up the nectar in many localities, and ruined the honey crop. In other places the crop is a fair one. On the other hand, it may be said, that the sultry weather has had the effect of ripening wheat very rapidly, and pushing forward everything which is approaching the season of harvest. An exchange remarks thus:

Outside of the discomfort of such weather it frequently has a salutary effect on crops at this season, and a season without a few such days is not often among the most productive ones. It is freely predicted by many, though, that the summer of 1890 will be one of extreme heat.

Toads are enumerated among the Enemies of Bees. The following, from a correspondent, has just come to hand:

CHATHSWORTH, Ill., July 16, 1890.
Some ask do toads catch bees? I answer, yes, they do. I know that toads catch bees. I saw one do it; in fact, I caught it in the very act. His toadship sat about 2 or 3 inches from the front of the hive, on the alighting-board, and about once in 2 or 3 minutes its tongue would dart out; then came a snap of its delicate little mouth, and that was the last of the bee. I caught it and examined the contents of its stomach, and have sent to the BEE JOURNAL specimen bees therefrom, and I think that the editor will agree with me that toads do catch bees. M. M. MILLER.

Oh, yes! we fully agree with that proposition, and have many times published the proofs that toads catch bees. In fact, in our Museum, there are the remains of bees taken from a toad's stomach. On June 9, 1883, Mr. W. A. Shewman, of Randolph, N. Y., sent us the following, which was published on page 313, of the BEE JOURNAL for that year:

A few evenings since I went out to my apiary, and in front of the entrance to one hive I discovered a large toad. I watched him a few moments, and saw him catch bees as they ventured out on the alighting-board. The toad would twist his mouth and turn from one side to another after swallowing a bee. I caught the toad and made an investigation. First cutting off his head I examined the inside of the mouth, where was found several stingers in the jaw and roots of the tongue, where the bees had stung him when he closed his mouth upon them. I then opened the body and pressed upon the stomach, when nine nice Italian bees came out, lifeless. Others remained in the stomach, enough, I think, to have made the number 18 or 20. In answer to the question, "Will toads catch bees?" I can certainly answer, *they will*.

The Rush.—By the time this issue of the BEE JOURNAL is in the hands of the readers, we expect to have caught up with our orders on sections, etc., and will then most gladly resume our usual promptness in filling orders. The past season has been most perplexing and exasperating—because we were at the mercy of others, and were totally unable to fill promises made in good faith. We had laid in a stock which we thought was sufficient to meet all the requirements, but one which proved to be totally inadequate. Then fire destroyed the factories, and more could not be had as fast as needed.

Relief came, however, by the failure of the honey crop in many localities; orders were countermanded, and the money refunded by the next mail, in all instances where the goods had not already been shipped. In no case was a letter or complaint left unanswered for a day; this required much additional labor, but it kept our patrons posted, and told them as nearly as possible what to expect.

It is now all over, and very likely it will take all next season to use the goods ordered this year. On this account it will not be strange if next season's demand for supplies should prove to be *very limited*!

How Peculiar it sounds to talk about the seasons in New Zealand. Bees were put into winter quarters in May or early June. "Early spring" means August! All of this will be seen in the "Seasonable Hints for June" in the New Zealand Farmer of June 1, 1890, which reads thus:

Once more we have arrived at the season of the year when all the work in the apiary, at least so far as the bees themselves are concerned, should be finished for the next two months at least. They should even be snug in their winter quarters, but in case anything should have been left undone no time should be lost in setting things right. In the ordinary course of things it is better that the bees should remain as quiet as possible until the time comes round again for overhauling the hives in early spring, which will be sometime during the month of August.

There are 280 persons by the name of "Newman" enumerated in the Chicago City Directory, which is just published. It is therefore quite essential when writing to us to put either "246 East Madison Street" on our letters, or to carefully write the full name of the firm. To write AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL on the corner of the envelope, will insure proper delivery.

A little care in addressing letters will save considerable annoyance, and perhaps delay or loss. Instead of 246, an order was mailed to us at 146 East Madison Street, on July 1, and it being a hotel, the letter was delivered there by a new letter carrier, and kept for some one to enquire for it. About ten days afterwards we accidentally heard that a letter was there addressed to us, and went after it. It was an order for goods, for which the writer was in a hurry. This is but one of the many incidents which exhibit the necessity for being particular in addressing letters. We always enclose printed "return envelopes" in our correspondence, to prevent mistakes.

At the Seminary at Lavel, France, a model apiary of 35 colonies of bees has been established, the proceeds and swarms to be divided among the teachers of the District, which has a tendency to draw men of learning into apiculture, and spread the industry and art among the people. It is strange, that republican France does not rule all its Districts alike. The President of the District of the Seine-et-Oise ordered that all enclosed apiaries must maintain a distance of 10 metres, and 2 metres high; and all apiaries not enclosed, a distance of 100 metres from all adjoining neighbors; in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, a distance of 25 metres is required, which order compels teachers and ministers to dispose of their apiaries.—Translated from an Exchange by the Rev. S. Roese.

Systematic work will pay in the apiary. Keep a note-book and record, and you will never regret it.—D. B. Emery.

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Whence all this interest in the "little busy bee" and its *rights*? Oh! that is easy! The National Bee-Keepers' Union has been at work! With all its influence, power, energy—and money—it *protested* against the unjust laws of the corporation of Arkadelphia, which had cast into prison a bee-keeper, simply because he kept bees inside that city's limits! The Union did not stop after "protesting"—it fought the Mayor and City Council—dosing them with arguments of law, decisions of law, and the unconstitutionality of prohibiting any honorable pursuit!

More than this, the Union hired the best attorneys in the State, and forced a decision from the Supreme Court, which gave justice to that honorable industry—honey production! and at the same time preserved to every bee-keeper his rights under the Constitution of the United States of America!

And yet there are thousands who are deeply interested in the cause defended by the Union, who have never yet shown their appreciation by becoming members of it! Impossible as it may seem—still it is as true as it is ungenerous. It shows wonderful apathy!

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Quick Work.—I received the Globe Bee-Veil to day, and I am well pleased with it. I am also very much pleased with the quick delivery of goods. I received them in two days and a half after the money was sent.—Bert Viager, Moline, Ill.

Song of Bees and Summer.

Oh, listen—it is coming!
 Don't you see the children running?
 Don't you hear the gentle humming
 Of the bees
 In the trees
 In the meadows, on the leas?

It is coming—lovely June time
 With its golden, radiant noon-time
 And its paradise of bloom-time;
 Coming soon—
 Perfect June—
 Even now we hear its tune!

Starry daisies, crimson roses,
 Banks of moss whereon reposes
 Violet, queen of woodland posies,
 These will come
 When the sun
 Just a few more rounds has run!

Bluebirds, bobolinks and thrushes,
 Sweet will break the wood's deep hushes
 When the east with morning flushes
 On the hills
 And the rills—
 All the air with music thrills.

—Buffalo Express.

QUERIES REPLIES.**Swarming without Much Brood or any Queen-Cell.**

Written for the American Bee Journal

QUERY 719.—1. Will bees swarm without much brood in the hive, or any queen-cell started. 2. How long do they swarm before the queen hatches, or is she hatched when they swarm?—B.

1. Occasionally. 2. About eight days, as a rule.—G. L. TINKER.

Yes, when they desert their hives. The writer had better read a little on bee-culture.—DADANT & SON.

1. Sometimes they will. 2. Sometimes before, and sometimes after; the time varies from nothing to several days.—J. M. SHUCK.

1. Sometimes, but not often. 2. It varies slightly; about seven days. This, of course, in case of first swarms.—A. J. COOK.

1. Sometimes. 2. Usually in a normal condition a colony casts a prime swarm eight days before the new queen will hatch.—JAMES HEDDON.

1. Yes. 2. Anywhere from a few minutes to twenty days. Read up the bee books and papers Mr. (1) "B," or else keep closer watch of the inside of the hive.—A. B. MASON.

1. Not generally, but there are a few exceptions. 2. The new queen generally emerges from the cell in about eight days after a prime swarm issues.—C. H. DIBBERN.

1. Rarely. 2. The first issues a week or ten days before the young queen hatches, and the second swarm goes with a young queen.—C. C. MILLER.

1. Yes. They may swarm from want of stores, moth in their combs, and many other causes. 2. From six to nine days, if the colony is in a normal condition.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

1. Such a swarm would be abnormal. 2. I have had a queen hatch as soon as the swarm was fairly out of the hive; generally, however, the queen hatches about a week after the swarm issues, but the time varies.—R. L. TAYLOR.

1. They will sometimes swarm with no—or at least only the rudiments of, queen-cells—but never normally, I think, without a good deal of brood. 2. Usually 7 to 12 days.—EUGENE SECOR.

1. If the honey-flow is good, Italians will often swarm without queen-cells; but not without plenty of bees and brood. 2. In a normal condition, usually from 2 to 12 hours, but with a sudden flow of honey, they may swarm before a queen-cell is started.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

1. Yes. 2. It depends on conditions. As a general thing, look for queens from first swarms in 7 to 8 days; in second swarms you will often find several queens come forth at the same time. I have picked up 7 dead queens in front of a hive the next morning after being hived.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. I have known them to do so. 2. To get an answer to this question, such as would be of value, I advise "B." to get some good text-book on bees, and study it carefully (say, "Bees and Honey" by the editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL), as too much space would be required to give an answer of value here.—J. E. FOND.

1. Under certain conditions, yes; as a rule, no. 2. The first or prime swarm comes with the sealing of the first queen-cell. The young queen from this cell hatches in seven days, and leads out an after-swarm two or three days afterward, if all is favorable. "B." had better buy a good bee-book, and "post up" a little.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. In normal conditions bees will not swarm when there is little brood and no queen-cell. When there is plenty of brood, and the hive crowded with bees, and weather is hot, especially if the hive is poorly ventilated, they will sometimes swarm without starting queen-cells. 2. Usually a young queen is hatched in from six to eight days after the issue of a swarm with the old queen.—M. MAHIN.

1. When all the conditions for natural swarming are correct, they usually have plenty of brood and queen-cells started. Demoralized bees often swarm out and leave the hive in the conditions you state. 2. In this matter bees observe "no invariable rule." Generally five to eight days, but sometimes the first queen is hatched when the old queen leaves with the swarm.—J. P. H. BROWN.

1. Not usually; sometimes when the queen is old and feeble. In rare cases bees will swarm on a sudden impulse before cells appear to a close observer. One of my first swarms the present season went out leaving no queen-cells started. How often it occurs is a fact not always known, as the hive is not always opened immediately after the swarm issues. 2. If the weather is regular, and everything works by the general rule, the first young queen will hatch on the eighth day after the swarm issues.—G. W. DEMAREE.

1. Abnormal swarming often occurs; but when bees are in a normal condition, they do not swarm with no brood in the hive—nor queen-cells started. When it is very hot, or in the midst of a great honey-flow, they sometimes leave the hive for want of room, in the condition stated in the question. 2. The old queen leaves with the swarm six or eight days before the first queen is hatched.—THE EDITOR.

Handling Bees.—This is the title of a nice pamphlet containing 28 pages and a cover, published by Chas. Dadant & Son. It is a chapter from their book, Langstroth Revised, and is an excellent thing for beginners. Price, 8 cts. For sale at this office.

BIOGRAPHICAL.**Rev. Dr. John Dzierzon.**

John Dzierzon, born in 1811, in a village of Middle Silesia, studied, in 1830, at Breslau, Roman Catholic theology, having, at the same time, a strong inclination for natural history studies. In 1835 he was located as priest at Carlsmarkt, in Silesia. His parish was small, and his labors light. All his spare time was given to practical bee-culture, and the careful study of all the previously published bee-literature, and the careful testing of the various discoveries concerning the nature of the bee.

Of great value to him now, in his observations and experiments, was his arrangement of the hive with movable combs, which he used long before they were known in other circles. His first essays appeared in the *Frauenthorfer Blätter*. His first contribution to the *Eichstadter Bienen-Zeitung* appeared in No. 12, 1845, page 122. Shortly afterwards, a new and improved system of bee-culture, by Pastor Dzierzon, was published by the Bruckisch, commonly called "Theorie and Praxis." So little profit did Dzierzon then anticipate from this valuable work, that he allowed it to pass into other hands, and it was published with various notes, which served to deteriorate and mar it.

Later, this supplement to "Theorie and Praxis" was published under commission by Beck, in Nordlingen. Since 1846, he has been a constant contributor to the *Eichstadter Bienen-Zeitung*, and, at the great annual gatherings of the German bee-keepers, he is the king around whom they all cluster.

But he had a hard battle, until he had broken the way, and made such able opponents as Busch and Baron von Berlepsch, his friends and well wishers.

It is well known how he searched deeper into the natural history of the bee, and called to his aid the honored zoologists, Leuckart and Von Siebold. The result of all his scientific researches and practical experiments, he gave to the world in his great work, the second edition of which was published in

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In the meadows, on the leas?
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With its golden, radiant noon-time
And its paradise of bloom-time;
Coming soon—
Perfect June—
Even now we hear its tune!
Starry daisies, crimson roses,
Banks of moss whereon reposes
Violet, queen of woodland posies,
These will come
When the sun
Just a few more rounds has run!
Bluebirds, bobolinks and thrushes,
Sweet will break the wood's deep hushes
When the east with morning flushes
On the hills
And the rills—
All the air with music thrills.
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Yes, when they desert their hives. The writer had better read a little on bee-culture.—DADANT & SON.

1. Sometimes they will. 2. Sometimes before, and sometimes after; the time varies from nothing to several days.—J. M. SHUCK.

1. Sometimes, but not often. 2. It varies slightly; about seven days. This, of course, in case of first swarms.—A. J. COOK.

1. Sometimes. 2. Usually in a normal condition a colony casts a prime swarm eight days before the new queen will hatch.—JAMES HEDDON.

1. Yes. 2. Anywhere from a few minutes to twenty days. Read up the bee books and papers Mr. (?) "B," or else keep closer watch of the inside of the hive.—A. B. MASON.

1. Not generally, but there are a few exceptions. 2. The new queen generally emerges from the cell in about eight days after a prime swarm issues.—C. H. DIBBERN.

1. Rarely. 2. The first issues a week or ten days before the young queen hatches, and the second swarm goes with a young queen.—C. C. MILLER.

1. Yes. They may swarm from want of stores, moth in their combs, and many other causes. 2. From six to nine days, if the colony is in a normal condition.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

1. Such a swarm would be abnormal. 2. I have had a queen hatch as soon as the swarm was fairly out of the hive; generally, however, the queen hatches about a week after the swarm issues, but the time varies.—R. L. TAYLOR.

1. They will sometimes swarm with no—or at least only the rudiments of, queen-cells—but never normally, I think, without a good deal of brood. 2. Usually 7 to 12 days.—EUGENE SECOR.

1. If the honey flow is good, Italians will often swarm without queen-cells; but not without plenty of bees and brood. 2. In a normal condition, usually from 2 to 12 hours, but with a sudden flow of honey, they may swarm before a queen-cell is started.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

1. Yes. 2. It depends on conditions. As a general thing, look for queens from first swarms in 7 to 8 days; in second swarms you will often find several queens come forth at the same time. I have picked up 7 dead queens in front of a hive the next morning after being hived.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. I have known them to do so. 2. To get an answer to this question, such as would be of value, I advise "B." to get some good text-book on bees, and study it carefully (say, "Bees and Honey" by the editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL), as the too much space would be required to give an answer of value here.—J. E. POND.

1. Under certain conditions, yes; as a rule, no. 2. The first or prime swarm comes with the sealing of the first queen-cell. The young queen from this queen-hatches in seven days, and leads out an after-swarm two or three days afterward, if all is favorable. "B." had better buy a good bee-book, and "post up" a little.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. In normal conditions bees will not swarm when there is little brood and no queen-cell. When there is plenty of brood, and the hive crowded with bees, and weather is hot, especially if the hive is poorly ventilated, they will sometimes swarm without starting queen-cells. 2. Usually a young queen is hatched in from six to eight days after the issue of a swarm with the old queen.—M. MAHIN.

1. When all the conditions for natural swarming are correct, they usually have plenty of brood and queen-cells started. Demoralized bees often swarm out and leave the hive in the conditions you state. 2. In this matter bees observe "no invariable rule." Generally five to eight days, but sometimes the first queen is hatched when the old queen leaves with the swarm.—J. P. H. BROWN.

1. Not usually; sometimes when the queen is old and feeble. In rare cases bees will swarm on a sudden impulse before cells appear to a close observer. One of my first swarms the present season went out leaving no queen-cells started. How often it occurs is a fact not always known, as the hive is not always opened immediately after the swarm issues. 2. If the weather is regular, and everything works by the general rule, the first young queen will hatch on the eighth day after the swarm issues.—G. W. DEMAREE.

1. Abnormal swarming often occurs; but when bees are in a normal condition, they do not swarm with no brood in the hive—nor queen-cells started. When it is very hot, or in the midst of a great honey-flow, they sometimes leave the hive for want of room, in the condition stated in the question. 2. The old queen leaves with the swarm six or eight days before the first queen is hatched.—THE EDITOR.

Handling Bees.—This is the title of a nice pamphlet containing 28 pages and a cover, published by Chas. Dadant & Son. It is a chapter from their book, Langstroth Revised, and is an excellent thing for beginners. Price, 8 cts. For sale at this office.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. Dr. John Dzierzon.

John Dzierzon, born in 1811, in a village of Middle Silesia, studied, in 1830, at Breslau, Roman Catholic theology, having, at the same time, a strong inclination for natural history studies. In 1835 he was located as priest at Carlsmarkt, in Silesia. His parish was small, and his labors light. All his spare time was given to practical bee-culture, and the careful study of all the previously published bee-literature, and the careful testing of the various discoveries concerning the nature of the bee.

Of great value to him now, in his observations and experiments, was his arrangement of the hive with movable combs, which he used long before they were known in other circles. His first essays appeared in the *Frauenthorfer Blätter*. His first contribution to the *Eichstädter Bienen-Zeitung* appeared in No. 12, 1845, page 122. Shortly afterwards, a new and improved system of bee-culture, by Pastor Dzierzon, was published by the Bruckisch, commonly called "Theorie and Praxis." So little profit did Dzierzon then anticipate from this valuable work, that he allowed it to pass into other hands, and it was published with various notes, which served to deteriorate and mar it.

Later, this supplement to "Theorie and Praxis" was published under commission by Beck, in Nordlingen. Since 1846, he has been a constant contributor to the *Eichstädter Bienen-Zeitung*, and, at the great annual gatherings of the German bee-keepers, he is the king around whom they all cluster.

But he had a hard battle, until he had broken the way, and made such able opponents as Busch and Baron von Berlepsch, his friends and well wishers.

It is well known how he searched deeper into the natural history of the bee, and called to his aid the honored zoologists, Leuckart and Von Siebold. The result of all his scientific researches and practical experiments, he gave to the world in his great work, the second edition of which was published in

1869, by Schneider, in Mannheim—"Die Biene und ihre Zucht mit beweglichen Waben in Gegenden ohne Spatsommertracht."

In the *Bienen-Zeitung*, Pastor C. Weygandt, another eminent German bee-keeper, wrote the following concerning Dr. Dzierzon, and his great work as a progressive apiarist:

"The prophet passes for naught in his own country." This popular quotation cannot be applied to the grand master of German apiarists. The name of Dzierzon has the purest sound upon every German tongue, and finds the gladdest echo in every German heart.

Dzierzon is the father of rational apiculture in general—the reformer of German bee-keeping in particular. Through him, bee-keeping has been enrolled into the rank and file of scientific professions, and has been elevated to its importance in national economy. Dr. Dzierzon has stamped from out of the ground bee-keepers in numbers just as countless as the dew, which the lovely Aurora brings forth in the morning.

Few were the years of disregard which were imposed upon the Dzierzon System as a fire ordeal; it was at the time when the grand master for the first time lifted up his prophetic voice in the wilderness and cried, "Repent!" but ere long the new "theory and practice" found a path for itself, and at the end of 1855, Father Dzierzon could count as his own, all bee-keepers of prominence, without exception.

And thus it is yet this day: "He counted the heads of his beloved ones, and see! not one of the dear ones was missing!" And if in any way or anywhere one or the other point of Dzierzon's teachings are questioned—the whole system never is criticised; it is valued by the most hot-blooded combatant as sacred, before which he must pull his shoes from his feet, from his hand the pointed quill, and from his heart all resentment.

Amidst the world of Germany's bee-culture, there exists this day only one school of apiculture (old-fogy "shoots" do not count), with many classes, it is true. This one school of many classes is essentially known throughout the whole world, through its founder—Father Dzierzon.

We should think that he who would dare to lessen the merits of Dzierzon, would render himself liable to immortal ridicule. One can perceive with his eyes, and feel with his hands the truth of Dzierzonism (permit me to make use of this new word). With the naked eye, and still better, with the eye armed with the microscope, we can see that the parthenogenetic gen-

eration of drones and drone-eggs is an irrefragable fact. We see with and without "spectacles" the advantages of bee-keeping with movable combs; they lay upon our palm, the sparkling pieces of gold.

Notwithstanding this, it has been attempted more than once (although, and gladly do we say it, not within the fatherland of the prophet) to rob the name of Dzierzon of its pure fame. One of those attempts had for its purpose to deny to Dzierzon the merits of having enriched natural science through his discovery of the parthenogenesis. This attempt has been repelled without any trouble, but with an overpowering keenness of thought.

Baron von Rauschenfels and Prof. Sartori have, in their excellent book,



Rev. Dr. John Dzierzon.

"L'Apicoltura in Italia," spoken of German apiculture, and especially of its regenerator, Father Dzierzon, with the most commendable respect. Without envy, they have shown in their true light, all the noble achievements of our grand master. Among other things in their book, they mention the following facts:

"The first one who raised the veil a little which hid from our view the natural history of the honey-bee, was the renowned Swammerdam, a Hollander, the unexcelled anatomist of insects. After him followed Huber, of Geneva, whom we are pleased to call the father of modern apiculture, because he has left with us in his '*nouvelles observations sur les abeilles*,' a true law-book of apiculture, an authentic and safe guide, for all apiculturists.

"But, nevertheless, there were a great many things yet unknown or undecided, especially in reference to the sexual relations of the bees and the fructification of the queen, when a

new, bright star appeared upon the apistic heaven of Germany—Dzierzon, to whom is due the glory of having frightened away with the torch of his imperishable intelligence, those shadows which as yet envelop the real (inner) life of the bees. As Dzierzon desired to have the bees right under his own eyes, he formed those small horizontal boards (in the hives of Mr. Christ), by means of which he discovered the movable sticks, a discovery which brought about a complete change in the science of apiculture, as through this it gained a more practical, rational and advantageous direction.

"After he had invented the movable stick, it was not difficult for him to discover a better habitation for this insect—a hive in which those little boards, the origin of our frames, could be handled conveniently. With this astonishing talent of observation, Dzierzon gradually brought to the clear light of day, one after another of those dark points; in reference to the anatomy and physiology of the bee."

All of these scientific, unprejudiced and poetical sentiments will receive the endorsement of every German bee-keeper. More concisely and more truthfully von Rauschenfels and Sartori could not have treated the theme, "What do we owe to Father Dzierzon?"

In reiterating simply the Italian verdicts in reference to Dzierzon, I have therewith already accomplished my seeming task, which was to sit in judgment, pupil-like, but going to the bottom, over our grand master. The final opinion of every impartial meditation in reference to the merits of Dzierzon, must end with the following rhymeless strain:

Free and great, as none besides him, stands the bee-keeper Dzierzon, within the world of apiculture, honored and beloved as the father of rational apiculture, and the coming centuries, with their surging billows, cannot wash off a particle of the pure fame and the glory of his name!

To aid our readers in securing a fuller knowledge of Dr. Dzierzon's valuable ideas of apiculture, we are pleased to be able to supply his book on "Rational Bee-Keeping" (translated into English)—a work of nearly 350 pages—which was published for \$2.00 a copy, bound in cloth, and \$1.50 when bound in paper covers; but in order to place this book in the hands of all interested in the progress of our pursuit both in Europe and America, we will mail the volume bound in cloth, postpaid, for \$1.00; or bound in paper, for 75 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HIVES.

Large or Small Hives—Bees Unloading the Honey.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

On page 325, our good friend, Chas. Dadant, labors under a wrong impression, in thinking that Doolittle does not know how to manage large frames. I think he does to a certain extent, though not equally well with the small ones. If Mr. Dadant would be perfectly fair to his readers, he would tell them in these hive-discussions that he works for extracted honey, and that his articles are written from an extracted-honey standpoint, doing the same as plainly as I have always told the readers, that small hives and the contraction plans are to be used only when working for comb honey.

While I am free to admit that what Mr. Dadant says in his first sentence in his article on page 325, relative to my not having used large frames for the production of comb honey, yet I am equally certain that he is as ignorant of the best hives and methods of producing comb honey, as I am of the other. When it comes to extracted honey, we want large hives, every time, as I have often said in the columns of all the bee-papers; but to produce comb honey to the best advantage, no one, to my knowledge, uses such a hive as Mr. D. recommends; therefore I do not see wherein we disagree as badly as it is claimed, when the reader understands the plane of thought from which Mr. D. writes.

On page 326 he tries to take the report of a bee-convention as given by an ordinary newspaper reporter, to corner me with. If he had read my reports in the bee-papers of this same colony which gave the 566 pounds of honey, as carefully as he did that convention report, he would remember that I said that this colony had brood in 32 combs, to the amount of about 15 full frames. I gave it so at the convention, but the reporter made me say 32 combs filled with brood.

Again, any reasonable person would consider it impossible to extract 566 pounds of honey out of 32 combs which were kept full of brood all the time. Now, this hive was worked for extracted honey, to see what could be done with a colony of bees under favorable circumstances, and was set apart for this special purpose at the beginning of the season.

Another colony of about equal strength was set apart for comb honey, and worked the same as I have advised working with a small hive and the contraction system, and this colony gave 309 pounds of comb honey. Was this a bad yield? or did it "exist only in imagination?" In either case, it was accomplished with a colony worked in one of those small hives, and the whole apiary worked on the same plan, gave over 200 pounds on an average from each colony that year.

When I came to sell the 309 pounds of comb honey, it brought \$16.72 more than did the 566 pounds of extracted, and in this Mr. Dadant will find the solution of his saying, "It seems to me that such a good crop would have increased, instead of lessened, my preference for the large hives."

If I could dispose of extracted honey at as paying figures as I can comb honey, then I certainly would work my apiary for extracted honey, and would as certainly use large hives; but when I must work for comb honey to secure the greatest amount of pay for the same amount of labor, then it is that the small hives are the things to use.

I told the readers of what I preferred, from a comb-honey standpoint, so as to give my mite to those who wished to try my plans and benefit them, as I have been benefited in the past by the "mites" given by others to help me along. I freely accord to Mr. Dadant the same privilege, and am glad that he gave us the article he did, so I will not return his compliments by saying that he does not know what he is talking about, or that what he says only exists in imagination. The field of bee-culture is broad enough for all, and as I have said before in these columns, all are free to use what I describe, or equally free to let the same alone.

BEES WITH LOADS OF HONEY.

In an argument relative to the digested-nectar theory, I see it stated that in harvest time the bees "go and come, load and unload, as rapidly as possible, and deposit their loads directly into the cells." While I have no comments to make on the rapidity with which they go and come, load and unload, yet I wish to say that I believe the claim that they deposit their loads directly into the cells, is a mistaken one.

I have watched the bees for hours through the glass of a single-comb observatory hive, and I never yet saw a bee, upon coming into the hive from the field, deposit its load of honey in a cell. I do not say that they never do so, for I think that there may be times when there are so few young bees in

the hive that they cannot take the nectar from the field-bees as fast as brought in.

All of my observations go to prove that when a colony is in a normal condition, all the field-bees give their loads of honey to the young, or nurse-bees, and these deposit it in the cells after it is ripened, partially or wholly, unless the rush of honey is so great that these young bees have to deposit it in the cells before ripening, to keep up with the supply which is coming in.

When the bee comes in from the field, it passes quickly about the hive until it meets a young bee, when it puts out its tongue to it, and if this young bee has no load of honey, its tongue is put out to meet the other, when the load is passed from one to the other. If this bee has a load, another is sought until one is found that can take it. That only young bees are in the surplus department during the busy portion of the day, also points in the same direction.

In making swarms, this getting of the right proportion of young bees has an important bearing upon our success. Borodino, N. Y.

SUPPLY DEALERS.

Comments on the Subject of Ordering Bee-Supplies.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY MRS. B. J. LIVINGSTON.

The article on page 470 was not written by my "supply dealer;" such an article would discourage a beginner, who does not know what he or she wants. The "Fikes" letter was a model business letter, compared to the first one I wrote to a supply dealer. I suppose you could not imagine such ignorance, but please remember that a life spent on a frontier farm, raising boys instead of bees, with scarcely ever a ticket of leave from the farm, one does not keep "booked up" with all outside interests. So, when my boys no longer needed all my time, the bee-keeping fever began to burn.

I had the catalogue of but one "supply dealer" at that time; I wrote him that I wished to begin bee-keeping in a scientific way, on a capital of about \$10.00—that I knew nothing of it, had no bee-literature, did not know a section from a bottom-board, and I actually asked him to advise me as to the best investment that I could make to start me right. I told him that I had three "swarms" of black bees in "boxes and things."

Now that letter would have thrown Mr. "Supply Dealer's" clerk into hysterics; but the one I dealt with,

wrote me in a very gentlemanly manner—made out the bill, advised me what books to get, and the periodicals to take. I sent him the \$10.00, and never added a dime apiece for the questions! Well, the more I read, and the more I saw, the more I wanted, until I sent him over \$20.00 before the first season was fairly under way.

Now in my case, I never could have gotten started rightly if I had met with a "cranky" supply dealer. So, gentlemen, have patience with beginners, even though you employ an extra clerk and charge for it in the bills. Our bee-keepers have not all attended business colleges, but were kept behind, perhaps, by stern duties that will cripple them all their lives. So, be patient with us all—it will pay you best to do so, in the long run.

Centre Chain, Minn.

COMB HONEY.

The Proper Management for Its Production.

Read at the Ontario Convention

BY F. A. GEMMILL.

In preparing an article on the production of comb honey, I certainly feel my inability to do full justice to this interesting part of apiculture. I trust, therefore, you will overlook any apparent attempt on my part at posing as an authority on the same; especially as this essay is intended for the amateur rather than the expert.

I may as well state right here, that much of my information has been received from the perusal of the various bee-periodicals, the attendance at conventions, and from conversation with friendly bee-keepers, all of which is of great benefit to those engaged in the production of honey in any shape whatever. I wish, too, while on the subject of conventions, to mention that I never yet attended one, but that I was more than repaid in dollars and cents aside from the pleasure afforded from meeting other bee-keepers.

While much depends on the style of hive used, still too much stress can be laid upon this point, as more actually depends on the character and duration of the honey-flow, the mode or system carried on by the operator, and his love for producing this particular kind of nature's sweets in the best marketable shape. All hives and supers should, however, be of the same outside dimensions, in order to permit thorough tiering, one above the other, and all painted alike in color if possible. Again I am painfully aware that but a short distance in location makes a very great difference in man-

agement, so that one must be thoroughly posted as to his immediate vicinity regarding flora, etc.

I will now proceed with the result of my experience, combined with the information received as already stated, and it may surprise some to learn that the method actually commences with the successful wintering and springing of the bees themselves, as very good, strong colonies having prolific young queens are what is required for this purpose. Weak colonies are only a vexation, and should be doubled up at the commencement of the honey-flow proper, or assisted with hatching brood taken from the colonies that have just swarmed. When little or no increase is desired, this system will prove very satisfactory. The time for placing on supers is generally when the bees begin to whiten the tops of the brood with new wax; instead, however, of giving them a case of prepared sections, I prefer adding a half story of drawn comb above a queen-excluding honey-board, and the giving of such a super is preferable for the following reasons:

1. The bees are less inclined to swarm, as they enter it more readily, thus relieving the pressure on the brood-chamber by the depositing therein of honey from below, or that newly-gathered from the fields.

2. The centre sections are generally occupied first, especially if the honey comes in slowly, and consequently these sections are first filled and sealed, becoming travel stained by the bees before any of the outer ones are ready for the additional room, thus affecting the snow-white appearance which all comb honey should possess if possible.

3. I have not been able to dispense with the use of separators when giving a case of sections before the super of drawn combs referred to, as the center sections are often bulged (for the reasons given in No. 2) to such an extent as to render crating them a great inconvenience. I have little or no trouble, however, in this line, provided the supers are well filled with bees throughout, and the honey is coming in rapidly.

4. As soon as the half story is about two-thirds full of honey, and capping has commenced, it is then raised up, and a full case of sections containing either starters or full sheets of thin foundation is inserted between it and the brood-chamber.

5. With me the first honey deposited in the surplus department is not as nice in color or flavor as that gathered after the flow is thoroughly established, therefore as soon as the bees are nicely at work in the sections below, it can be removed, the honey extracted as a second-class article, and again re-

placed on another colony to be filled with a first-class article of extracted honey.

TREATMENT OF SWARMS.

Swarming is generally expected about this time, and as I practice the cutting of the queen's wings, for reasons too numerous to mention at present, the swarm is treated as follows, viz:

As soon as it commences to issue, the hive is approached and the queen secured in a small wire-cloth cage, and while the swarm is still in the air, the parent colony is removed and a new hive is substituted, containing five Langstroth frames, or their equivalent, filled with foundation, the balance of the hive being filled with dummies or division-boards, or a still shallower brood-chamber may be used, containing starters only, and the bees allowed to build their own combs. As soon as the swarm returns, and about one-third of the bees have entered the hive, the queen is liberated, and allowed to run in with them. The surplus arrangement is now removed from the old colony and replaced over the new one, having a queen-excluding honey-board as before, when honey-storing goes on apace as though no swarming had taken place. If little or no increase is desired, the bees are all shaken from the combs of the parent colony in front of the new hive, and the brood placed above the queen-excluding honey-board, on other colonies that have not yet swarmed, and as fast as the brood hatches from them they are filled with honey for replacing in the brood-chamber proper, in the event of any being short of winter supplies.

If, however, increase is desired, the old colony may be left intact—in other words, the bees are not to be shaken from its combs, but allowed to remain alongside the new one, its entrance being turned away at an angle of 45 degrees, and gradually moved close to the new one so that at the seventh or eighth day the two hives are side by side. Now, at mid-day, when most of the bees are flying, the old colony is removed to a new location in the apiary, thus depriving it of nearly all the field-bees, which go to replenish the new swarm, and at the same time depopulating the old one to such an extent that no further swarming may be expected. This latter plan is termed the Heddon method of preventing after-swarms, and has proved a success with me in every instance when properly carried out.

Additional section-cases are given from time to time as required, care being taken, of course, that too much room is not given, and as a result a

large quantity of unfilled sections when removed at the close of the whole honey harvest. After assorting out all those not sufficiently filled for market, the honey may be either extracted, or the sections returned to the hives in order that the bees may remove the honey below, when they can be stored away for next season's use.

The brood-chamber is again enlarged to its full capacity for securing the benefit of a fall flow, should there be one, or for inserting well-filled combs from the top stories of other colonies.

I have only to add, should any one think there is too much labor involved in following out this system, and knows of a better plan (there are other good ones), yet has not the time or inclination to attend to either, let me advise them to stick to producing extracted honey exclusively, as this can be done with less time and attention, and also the controlling of the swarming fever, brought more under subjection. Apiculture unfortunately, like many other pursuits, is not altogether devoid of its hardships, and to him that would succeed, a determination to overcome all obstacles is imperative. Failure is sure to come sooner or later, and if any here present, think of entering it from a dollar-and-cent point of view only, with little or no love for the pleasure there is in it, they had better think a second time before investing much capital therein.

Nothing is further from me than that I should, by any remark of mine, discourage those contemplating a trial, as I entertain no motive whatever, much less one of selfishness, other than advising the amateur to go slowly, for experience can sometimes be purchased too dearly, as many already know to their sorrow. Again, "nothing succeeds like success," and there is no reason why you should not succeed as others have already done.

Stratford, Ont.

LINDEN.

But Little Basswood Honey this Year.

Written for the Prairie Farmer
BY MRS. L. HARRISON.

This tree (*Tilia Americana*) is also called the "lime," and Prof. Cook has it enumerated as a July honey-plant, which, no doubt is true for the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and others of the same latitude. It bloomed this year in this locality June 25, which is about one week earlier than usual.

About twenty years ago Dr. Lucas, who was then a very enthusiastic and

scientific bee-keeper, planted linden trees around a city square, of both the American and European varieties. He has since passed over the divide, but the trees bud and blossom, shedding their sweet perfume as incense to his memory, and affording refreshing shade to weary travelers, joy to merry songsters, and yielding precious nectar for bees and man. Such a monument affords more joy and pleasure than one from chiseled marble.

To-day I visited these trees, and found that the bloom was sparse, as is common with all other trees of this kind, in this locality, owing no doubt to the May freezing. There is very little bloom remaining now, and that only upon one side of a tree. The remainder contained neither seed-balls, buds nor blossoms. The seed-balls resemble the buds before they open so much that many watch for the bloom when it has flitted by. The bloom yielded nectar this year, but there was so little of it—there was hardly enough to pass around.

THE WHITE HONEY HARVEST.

I am glad to say that I am not feeding bees at present. During the past fortnight they have been able to gather a little more than a living, but the surplus of white honey amounts to almost nothing, and white clover is almost gone. Sweet clover (melilot) is just commencing to bloom.

VERY FEW SWARMS.

The increase has been small, very few swarms issuing. If I had not had comb to give them, most of them would have been returned. I never had as many prime swarms, when the sun was past the meridian as this year, or lost as many queens during swarming. A bee-keeper of a dozen colonies living near, has been watching eagerly for his bees to swarm, but has had none; and one day lately, seeing many bees in the air, he went out to see from which hive they came, and was surprised to see that the bees were not coming out, but down, and entering one of his unoccupied hives. He had noticed before, that bees were going in and out of that hive, and as it contained comb, inferred that they were seeking honey, but was now convinced that they were cleaning it out, preparatory to taking possession of it; and he gave them a hearty welcome.

HOT WEATHER—VENTILATION.

The thermometer has been playing around 100 degrees in the shade for eight or ten days, and yet no combs have melted down, as bees understand the art of ventilation so well. By giving ample ventilation, enlarging the entrances and raising the covers,

fewer fanners will be necessary, and more laborers can go to the fields. It is better, during such extreme hot weather, to shade the hives, although sunshine is preferable during spring and fall.

Peoria, Ills.

BOGUS HONEY.

What Measures Should be Taken Against this Business?

Read at the Missouri State Convention
DR. C. C. MILLER.

As this essay is merely intended to open discussion, I will make it suggestive rather than attempt to treat it fully. The discussion of members will bring out more fully the particular local phase of the question, and in that the proper steps to be taken may be discovered more fully than can be done by one not fully informed.

I suppose the bogus honey under discussion to be adulterated extracted honey. One of the first questions occurring is—how much adulteration is to be found? I had supposed not so very much of late, as the statement has been frequently made that honey is now so low, and glucose so high, that adulteration is not profitable. Stringent laws against the adulteration of all food products are eminently proper, and may do much good.

Without saying what may be the best means to drive out adulteration, let me suggest one means within the control of bee-keepers that is too much lost sight of. A good many years ago when I was young in the business, some honey that I put on the market was objected to on account of its quality. I stubbornly defended it, taking the ground that "honey is honey," and that this was a pure article just as it came from the bees. This was very true, but it was also true that however pure it might be, it was a very vile article in smell and taste.

As nearly as I can remember, at this distant time, it was a very dark and very ill-tasting sample of plant-louse honey, withal somewhat soured. Instead of withdrawing it from the market, I left it until all was sold out, and I suspect my home market is poorer to-day in consequence. I surely think I educated a number of people that honey was, or might be, a much poorer article than they had supposed.

Now if I was allowed to sell such an article, why should not a good article of glucose with a better taste and a better appearance be sold, always providing it be sold under its real name?

If, on the other hand, a customer has never tasted any but the best

quality of honey, will not his taste thus educated, be a pretty good safeguard against the purchase of an adulterated article? I do not think I can tell by the taste whether a sample of honey is pure or not, can you? But I can tell whether it is a real good article, and so can you. Can you not distinguish between an adulterated and a pure article, provided the latter is of the very best quality? And suppose all your customers are as well educated as you, how much bogus stuff will they buy in the presence of A 1 pure honey?

Now how much of the extracted honey that is sold is just as good as can be secured? Have not you, and you, and you, sold extracted honey that was more or less sour? I venture the guess that more than half the extracted honey on the market is more or less sour.

If I am correct, then there would be at least a heavy blow given the bogus business, by seeing that every drop of honey put on the market is thoroughly ripened, and if any of it is a little "off" in flavor, let it be graded accordingly, and not sold for table use.

Marengo, Ills.

UNITING.

How to Unite Weak Colonies— Pasturage for Bees.

Written for the Iowa Homestead

BY WM. H. GRAVES.

I always try to keep a record of the qualities and age of queens. As a rule, I don't think it pays to keep a queen after she is two years old. If I have any preference, I destroy the poorest and cage the one I want for a day or two. It is generally unnecessary to do this when the colonies to be united are all or both weak. I sometimes unite three in one. By taking an empty hive and alternating the frames, there will be no fighting. Weak colonies are particularly subject to attack from robbers.

In overhauling the colonies, it is best to mark the ones strongest in stores, so that if any should need feeding, a frame of honey, or as many as they need, can be given them from those that can spare it. Nothing is better, but if honey can't be spared, sugar syrup is the next best.

It is best to feed in the evening, if there should be any disposition to rob. The practice of feeding sugar is only resorted to in cases of emergency. It is far better than to let them starve to death. It is also a good plan to clip one wing of the queen, although I am aware that some leading apiarists are strongly opposed to it. After having

lost several valuable swarms by their going to the timber, I am fully convinced that it is far better to lose a queen once in a while, which is one of the principal objections urged against the practice than to lose a whole colony.

I have been clipping the queens' wings for about 15 years, and think that I have not lost a half dozen queens in that time. At this time the hive is not so crowded with bees, and it is not as difficult to find a queen as one might think, especially if Italians are kept. A black queen is harder to find, as they are more shy.

After having tried several honey-producing plants, I am of the opinion that land is becoming too valuable to devote to any plant that cannot be of some benefit aside from honey-production, of which Alsike clover undoubtedly stands at the head of the list for this locality. Perhaps buckwheat might be mentioned next, although I have discontinued the practice of sowing it for the past few years, for the following reason: It is an uncertain yielder, and I am located adjacent to a river-bottom where there is an abundance of black-heart, or heart's-ease (as it is sometimes called), which makes a finer and a far better grade of honey than buckwheat, although it belongs to the same family of plants.

Duncan, Ills.

VISITING.

The Wonders Seen by a Visitor to an Apiary.

Written for the Farm, Field and Stockman

BY S. E. MILLER.

For the sake of a name we will call him Mr. Shaw. As we drive up to the house we see in front of it a well-kept lawn studded with evergreens, and on one side is a pretty flower garden containing roses and beautiful shrubs. While on the opposite side of the house is an ample vegetable garden wherein may be found a bed of strawberries, as well as many other delicious fruits. But let us proceed to the apiary. Here we see hives all of one size, shape and color (white), nicely arranged in groups, or set separately at fixed distances on four bricks or pieces of two by three scantling all on a pretty lawn with an occasional shade-tree spreading its branches about the hives, and near by is a neat little house. "Oh! what a cute little house! What is it for, Mr. Shaw?"

"That is my honey-house; in it I do the extracting, remove filled sections from the supers, scrape, assort and pack the same for market, as well as a great amount of other work. In it

also I keep my implements used in the apiary.

"What is extracting, Mr. Shaw?"

In answer to this Mr. Shaw proceeds to open a hive.

"Oh! please don't Mr. Shaw, they will sting us to death."

"Never mind, just keep quiet, and don't get nervous; if they come around your face don't strike at them."

Mr. Shaw then raised out two frames of comb containing honey, and after shaking off the bees in front of the hive, he said, "Come with me to the honey-house."

In the house he took one of the frames in his left hand, holding it over the uncapping can; in his right hand he took a honey-knife and shaved off the cappings on both sides, then he lowered it into the revolving frame of the extractor. After treating the other comb the same way, he put it in the opposite side of the frame. He then gave several rapid turns to the crank, and the honey was thrown out against the side of the extractor, where it ran down and was drawn off at a gate below.

"Well, I declare! Oh! just look at the comb honey!"

"How do you make it so straight, Mr. Shaw?"

"I do not make it; the bees build the comb, gather the honey, store it in the comb, and cap it over. Come, and and I will show you."

Mr. Shaw led us to a hive in which the bees were devoted to building comb honey. He raised the upper story, which exposed to our view a case with glass on both sides; this contained seven rows of one-pound sections, four in a row, with a tin separator between each row; here were combs of various sizes, from those just commenced to those completely filling the little boxes and nicely capped over.

"Well, did I ever! I have often seen just such in the stores, but I always thought it was manufactured; and what pretty bees and how gentle. Why, Mr. Jones' were black, and wanted to sting us. What kind of bees do you call these, Mr. Shaw?"

"These are gentle Italians, and are accustomed to being handled."

"Some of your bees are in the sun; is it not too hot for them?"

"My hives are all painted white, therefore the sun does not affect them much. Were the hives of a darker color there would be danger of the combs melting in hot weather."

"Well, Mr. Shaw, this has been to us a very interesting and profitable visit. We are much interested in the little workers, and are ever so much obliged to you for what you have taught us to-day."

"Not at all. Good day."
Bluffton, Mo.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1890. Time and place of meeting.

- Aug. 19.—Northern Illinois, at Harlem, Ills.
D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.
- Aug. 29.—Haldimand, at South Cayuga, Ont.
E. C. Campbell, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.
- Sept. 10.—Ionia County, at Ionia, Mich.
H. Smith, Sec., Ionia, Mich.
- Oct. 29-31.—International American, at Keokuk, Ia.
C. P. Dadant, Sec., Hamilton, Ills.
- Oct.—Missouri State, at Mexico, Mo.
J. W. House, Sec., Santa Fe, Mo.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.

International Bee-Association.

PRESIDENT—Hon. R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.
SECRETARY—C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ills.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.
SEC'Y. AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.

SELECTIONS FROM
OUR LETTER BOX

Good Season for Bees.

The year 1890 promises to be the best we have had for several years. The white clover crop was a good one, and bees never worked harder on clover than they did two weeks ago. Then came basswood, about July 1, and I might mention many varieties of honey-plants if I could only name them. I have taken off, so far this season, about three times as much honey as I got all told last year. I have about as many colonies this year as I had last; at this time I have an apiary of 85 colonies.

JOHN MOLLER, SR.

Fremont, Nebr., July 12, 1890.

Robbing and Swarming.

I wintered 11 colonies last winter, and one of them was robbed recently when we were all sick. We lost a little girl 8 years and 21 days old on May 24. I have had 7 swarms up to date, one issuing yesterday. But I am unable to do much work yet, as I am very nervous.

A. J. MATHEWSON.

Hamlet, N. Y., July 12, 1890.

Half a Crop of White Honey.

There will be about half a crop of white honey in this vicinity, from the clover and raspberries, and there is not much basswood here.

A. W. SMITH.

Parkville, N. Y., July 12, 1890.

Poor Season—Swarming.

I wish that I had something more encouraging to write. I lost 30 colonies out of 69 in wintering and spring dwindling, robbing, etc., but I presume it is as Mr. Heddon has so often said—it can all be accredited to poor wintering. Their stores were very poor, thin buckwheat honey, and they were wintered in the cellar. Everything considered, so far this is a very poor season for us here. The great basswood flow has come and gone, and not much surplus realized. I never saw so much swarming as there was through June, and they seemed to all be inclined to the woods. The air was full of bees, and the farmers caught

a great many swarms; they came to me invariably for hives and information, and I pointed them to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL invariably, as their guide.

I am very much pleased with a new process that I have studied out in regard to controlling swarming—no more second swarms with me. Now that is a pretty large assertion, but my experience teaches me that it is a fact, and I think it an entirely new idea—at least I have never heard it hinted at in all of my studies of the science of bee-culture. I consider it another complete and very valuable victory of intellect over instinct. Heretofore my old colonies produced nothing but swarms—now, when I can control them, they produce honey—more, even, than the prime swarms, and the queens are the largest and finest that I ever saw. This method is as sure and true as the laws of nature, and so simple and easy that the most awkward amateur can realize its benefits.

EMMA J. CHONKLETON.

Harrison Co., Iowa, July 13, 1890.

White Clover Honey.

We are at the close of a short white clover honey-flow, which was the finest ever known here for about 18 days. Of course, there has been some honey gathered outside of this time. The severe drouth cut us off entirely for the last ten days. I had only 7 colonies to start in with, and they came through the winter fairly well; yet the late spring almost starved them before I knew it, so that they were weak, and I will only secure about one case of honey to each colony. Who can beat the following?

Dr. F. J. Foster had 7 colonies; brought them all through in good condition by feeding, except one, which had "foul brood," and had to be shaken out and started anew on clean foundation. He now has 20 large and healthy colonies, has taken 126 pounds of white clover honey in one-pound sections, and has 150 pounds ready to take off. His bees are the finest grade of Italians, showing 4 bands, and many 5, of the brightest yellow, except the one that had foul brood, which are blacks.

We hope for a fall honey-flow, and if frost will keep off until October, the white aster alone will furnish enough honey to winter our bees.

IRA REEVES.

Carmi, Ills., July 11, 1890.

Introducing Queens, etc.

One sends a good round sum to a reliable queen-breeder for a choice queen, and when she arrives he wants to know how to introduce her safely. There are many ways given, but I have yet to find a safer or easier way than the one I practice, which I will give as briefly as possible:

Cut a piece of wire-screen 3x5 inches; to form it, wind it around a stick 8 inches long by 1/2-inch wide by 1/4-inch thick. Close one end by bending the wire over the end of the stick, and the cage is ready. Now, with cage and smoker, proceed to the hive you wish to contain your new queen. Capture the old queen, put her into the cage, and hang her between two frames in the same hive. Do all this in the morning, let her remain there all day, and at dusk remove her from the cage, put the new queen in her place, plug the lower end of the cage with honey in the comb, having the plug one inch long. Hang the cage back in the hive, just as it was before, and do not disturb the swarm for two days, and all will be well. The bees do not seem to notice the change of queens.

We have had a fair flow of very nice honey, with more to follow, if the weather continues to be favorable.

C. L. FISHER.

South Deerfield, Mass., July 12, 1890.

Bees Doing Well Now.

The bees in town did not store any honey until the last week, when basswood opened. Those that are strong are doing well now, but the heavy rains in the forepart of June were very hard on my bees. I ought to have fed them, but I was taking the census, and neglected them for want of time to tend to them. Bees are doing better in the country where there are only a few colonies in a place. There are about 200 colonies in and around the town, and I think it is too many for this place. We hope for a good fall crop, as there is a heavy growth of all kinds of weeds and grasses.

WM. CLEARY.

Algona, Iowa, July 11, 1890.

The Horizontal Bee-Escape.

The bottom facts are the diagram of the escape referred to by Mr. Dibbern, on page 432, as furnishing me the idea of placing the horizontal escape within a hole in a board, and flush with both sides; had no board about it, but it was to be made of two pieces of wire-cloth, one piece tacked on each side of a wood rim the size of the hive, and 3/4-inch wood strips placed between the wire-cloth V V V shaped. This we all know to be the invention of other if not wiser heads, and described long since in *Gleanings*, and used by most of us at the windows and doors to our shops and honey-houses.

When Mr. Dibbern sent me a drawing of the horizontal trap under a hole in a board, I sent him a model with an escape in a hole in a board, and he wrote me this: "I am much pleased with your escape. In so far as there are no projections, it is perhaps an improvement on mine. I admit that yours is an ingenious arrangement—something that I tried to conceive, but failed." Does this settle it?

JNO. S. REESE.

Winchester, Ky., July 14, 1890.

Experience in Ordering Queens.

The great rush in the bee-business this season exceeds anything known in the past. Dealers in supplies have been greatly in arrears; this is not their fault. They expected a good sale of supplies, but the exceeding demand went far above their expectations. I believe that we can truthfully say that dealers in bee-keeper's supplies are always anxious to fill orders promptly. It is to their future interest to do so.

Some of our best queen-breeders have been unable to fill the demand for queens.

Early in the spring, I sent an order to Luther Gray, of Florida, for a tested queen. He advertised 40 queens for sale, but what was my surprise to hear that all were sold, and the breeder was "pulling up stakes" to go North. From him I received the following statement early in June:

"It looks as if it would be impossible for me to fill orders; and, what is more, I am now too short of funds to return the money!"

This man, I understand, is sickly, and needs sympathy. If he ever gets able, I hope that he will make all arrearages right.

Well, as I wanted a queen immediately, the next question with me was, "Where shall I try my luck again?" I looked over my pile of catalogues, and in A. F. Stauffer & Co's catalogue I read:

"We are now prepared to furnish Italian bees and queens in any quantity. We have two apiaries which enable us to fill all orders promptly."

I sent them an order for a tested queen, and after receiving no reply for three weeks, I wrote to Messrs. Stauffer & Co., and have just received the following:

"We returned your money in the same letter, within twelve hours of the time we received it. We cannot supply our customers with queens and bees this month."

Did the money come back? Well, no; it stopped somewhere short of home.

Now this kind of work gives one the blues, but there is no use in fretting or complaining about it. I have written to eight bee-men, and when I find a man who has some queens to spare, I expect to try again. I wonder, Mr. Editor, why some American does not go to Italy and rear queens by the ten thousand lot, and bring them to America each autumn? Imported queens from Italy are good, but they cost too much.

W. P. FAYLOR.

St. Bernice, Ind.

[The Rev. W. P. Faylor's experience is like quite a number of others. We have complaints concerning delayed orders sent to others besides the two mentioned. It is true that supply dealers could not keep up with orders this season, after preparing for a large trade. The burning of mills at Watertown, Wis., and Sterling, Ill., played havoc with many. One thing, however, should have been done—when orders could not be filled—the money should have been promptly returned when demanded. For not doing so there can be no valid excuse. Those who will not do this, should not be classed among honorable dealers.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received the following letter in regard to the same matter:

Nearly three months ago I sent to Luther W. Gray for queens, but he does not fill my order, or refund my money, though repeatedly requested to do so.

IRWIN GROVER.

Cooperstown, N. Y., July 11, 1890.

We have written several letters to each dealer referred to, and urged them to return the money, if they have not executed the orders. The former said he was "too poor" to do so. The latter replied that they were doing the best they could to fill orders, and added that they would "attend to the parties mentioned" in our letters. We hope that they have done so ere this.—Ed.]

Poor Season—Transferring.

This is a poor season for bees. I have not taken a pound of honey yet from 30 colonies, but basswood will be in bloom in a few days, and then I hope to get some honey. I transferred a colony of bees for a neighbor on May 20, from a piece of a tree that he cut in the woods last August. It was a good one; they were all ready to swarm; had 3 queen cells sealed, and the worker-comb filled 10 Langstroth frames. In the center of the old brood-nest I found a dried skeleton of a squirrel, thickly coated with propolis.

IRWIN GROVER.

Cooperstown, N. Y., July 11, 1890.

Surplus Crop Expected.

I was sick in Buffalo until June 1, when I returned here. I nor any one saw my bees from Nov. 1 to June 3. I lost 2 colonies by starvation, and I really thought that they would all starve. I did not feed them, and to-day (July 4) the hives are full of bees, with some hopes of a surplus crop now, after this refreshing rain.

Some ten days ago I met a friend who keeps bees in movable-frame hives; he remarked that his bees wintered well; but one was robbed, and one had no queen. He wanted to know how to get a queen into the hive. I said, take a frame of eggs not over three days old, and place it in the hive, as a test; if they have no queen, that in all probability they would start queen-cells. To-day I visited his place, about three miles away, and we found no eggs, but the frame he put in was all sealed over. I remarked to him that he had at least learned something. He asked what. I said, examine the frames and see; but he saw nothing out of the way, and said that that long-drawn-out cell was a queen-cell. I replied that it was impossible for them to make a queen from an egg in a drone-cell, as every cell in the frame was a drone-cell ready to hatch out! I found an unsealed queen-cell, and gave the entire frame to the bees, and then came away. This man has kept bees for ten years.

Springville, N. Y.

J. W. TEFFT.

Working on the Basswood.

Our long seige of feeding bees is over. Basswood opened on Sunday, July 6, so the bees began to work on it—they did not wait until Monday, neither have they struck for eight hours. The weather is perfect, so far, and the basswood in a mass of bloom; so, if the bees do not prosper now, it will be because of conditions of which I am not informed. I do not think there is as much nectar in the blossoms as there are some years; but the bees are doing fairly well.

Now, who can beat my story? I have an Italian queen, hatched last linden harvest, that threw off a swarm on May 27; again June 10, 12, and 15, resolving itself into 5 colonies. Three of the colonies are now working in the sections, the fourth has the brood-chamber well advanced, and the fifth is the original home colony, which was rather depleted. I put it into a smaller hive on five frames, and it is doing finely. I was wonderfully pleased—more so than if I had had all the swarms I wanted, I dare say. That proves our early honey-flow. But during June I was obliged to feed about 1½ pounds of sugar per colony.

Mrs. B. J. LIVINGSTON.

Center Chain, Minn., July 9, 1890.

Bee-Keeping in Louisiana.

My bees are doing splendidly. I have received a good amount of honey so far this season.

THOS. CAREY.

New Orleans, La., July 15, 1890.

Tastes of Sweetness.

With constant hum and busy care
The bees are gathering everywhere,
From flowers in the fields and dells,
The drops of nectar for their cells.

The well-filled combs so hardly bought—
Whose honey had so long been sought—
Supplies the bees in winter's cold,
And helps to swell their keeper's "gold."

Thus toil and care are freely given
That man may have foretastes of heaven,
While here below earth's sweets he gains—
The hints of life where Pleasure reigns.

—BY BELLE.

I have a number of the standard bee-books, but your "Bees and Honey" seems to have the "whole thing" in a neat and concise volume. The mechanical part is superb.—Geo. Spittler, Mosiertown, Pa.



ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

Business Notices.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly, should notify us at once.

Send us one new subscription, with \$1.00, and we will present you with a nice, Pocket Dictionary.

Red Labels are nice for Pails which hold from 1 to 10 lbs. of honey. Price \$1.00 per hundred, with name and address printed. Sample free.

Calvert's No. 1 Phenol, mentioned in Cheshire's Pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, as a cure for foul brood, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce, by express.

Send us two new subscriptions, with \$2.00, and we will present you with a "Globe" Bee-Veil for your trouble. (See the fuller notice in the advertising columns.)

The date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to advance that date another year.

Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you.

Any of the Political Dollar Weekly Newspapers will be clubbed with our JOURNAL at \$1.85 for the two; or with both our HOME JOURNAL and BEE JOURNAL for \$2.50 for all three papers.

As there is another firm of "Newman & Son" in this city, our letters sometimes get mixed. Please write American Bee Journal on the corner of your envelopes to save confusion and delay.

Systematic work in the Apiary will pay. Use the Apiary Register. Its cost is trifling. Prices:

For 50 colonies (120 pages)	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages)	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages)	1 50

When talking about Bees to your friend or neighbor, you will oblige us by commending the BEE JOURNAL to him, and taking his subscription to send with your renewal. For this work we will present you with a copy of the Convention Hand Book, by mail, postpaid. It sells at 50 cents.

A "Binder" made especially for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and lettered in gold, makes a very convenient way of preserving the copies of the BEE JOURNAL as fast as they are received. We offer it, postpaid, for 60 cents; or as a premium for two new subscriptions, with \$2.00. It cannot be mailed to Canada.

HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 7.—New Southern extracted is arriving freely, but the quality is poor, and prices are declining. We quote from 80@85 cents per gallon. New extracted orange blossom honey, 7@7½ cents. New extracted California white sage, 6@6½c. California light amber, 5¼@5½c. Beeswax, scarce and firm at 29@30c.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
28-30 West Broadway.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Demand continues good for strictly white clover honey, and our receipts are being taken as fast as they arrive. What little stock we have, consists of buckwheat in 1 and 2-lb. sections, which is dull and slow sale. We quote: White clover 1-lb., 12¼@13¼c; buckwheat, 7@8c. Beeswax very scarce at 25@26c for bright, and 23@24c for dark. S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

KANSAS CITY, July 15.—The receipts of new comb honey are light, and demand equal to the receipts. One-pound white comb is selling at 14@15c. Very little demand for extracted at present. Beeswax, 25c.

CLEMONS, MASON & CO.,
(Successors to Clemons, Mason & Co.)
Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Market is bare of honey of all kinds, both comb and extracted. New comb will bring 13c. A little fancy has been sold at 15c. Extracted from 6@8c. Weather is warm, but there is some demand. Beeswax, 27@28c.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 S. Water St.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—The demand for honey is good for this season of the year. The supply of old crop is fair—equal to the demand. We can quote: White 1-lb., choice, 13@14c; medium white 1-lb., 12@13c; dark 1-lb., good, 10@11c; white extracted in barrels and half barrels, 7@7½c; white extracted in kegs and tin cans, 7¼@8c; dark, in barrels and kegs, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

DETROIT, July 8.—No new honey in the market, and no desirable old is left. It is quoted at 10@13c. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

KANSAS CITY, June 13.—Market cleaned up on old comb and extracted, and new crop of comb arriving. We quote: White 1-lb., 15c; dark, 11@12c; white 2-lb., 12@13c; dark, 10@11c. Extracted, white, 6@7c; dark, 5c.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

BOSTON, July 9.—Fancy 1-lb., 16c; 2-lb., 15c. Extracted, 8@9c. Honey sales are very slow. We have recently received a shipment from Michigan, of very fine stock, which is an ample supply for us for the summer.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Demand is good for the new crop of extracted and comb honey. Judging by present arrivals, there has been a good crop harvested. Extracted brings 5@8c. Comb honey, 12@15c for best white. Beeswax, in good demand at 24@26c on arrival.

C. F. MUTH & SON,
Corner Freeman & Central Aves.

Globe Bee-Veils.—Here are two letters received—just as the forms are closing, and are about like scores of others, showing how the Globe Veils suit those who have them. Not one objection has ever yet been received:

Send me two more Globe Bee-Veils for my neighbors. I like mine very much.—J. B. DUNLAP, Rochester, Ind., July 17, 1890.

The two Globe Bee-Veils came by return mail. Thanks for promptness. I find them just as neat and clean as new (the soiling is so slight). They are indeed sure protection against bee-stings, mosquitoes, etc.—JOHN HAGER, JR., Arabi, La., July 16, 1890.

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.

A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.
50E26t 1mly.

A Nice Pocket Dictionary will be given as a premium for only one new subscriber to this JOURNAL, with \$1.00. It is a splendid little Dictionary—just the right size for the pocket. Every school boy and school girl, as well as everybody else, should own and use it. Price, 25 cents.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker, is a new 50-page pamphlet, which details fully the author's new system of bee-management in producing comb and extracted honey, and the construction of the hive best adapted to it—his "Nonpareil." The book can be had at this office for 25c.

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